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For and Against.

The arguments for Hawaiian annexation In the House thus far have been admirable -well thought out and eloquently exed. The several speeches in favor of the Newlands resolution already printed in the Congressional Record present the subsect from various points of view and cover every aspect of the case. We believe that they represent an overwhelming preponderance of American sentiment.

It is a pleasure to observe that some of the men who are strong against any general policy of acquisition of new territory are demanding the annexation of Hawaii as exceptionally urgent. One of the best speeches yet delivered for the Newlands mesolution is that of the Hon. THEOBALD OFsun of Milwaukee. His study of the details of the question has been thorough. Like Mr. NEWLANDS of Nevada, he is not an annexationist on general principles. "I drubt the wisdom," says Mr. Otjen. "of the annexation of Cuba or of the Philipnine Islands. Our relations to Hawali. however, make her an exception. Ninetyone per cent, of her trade is with us. The governing people of the islands are Americans or descendants of Americans. The bulk of the capital invested belongs to our citizens. Its value to us as a naval and commercial depot is capecially great, far exceeding any objections that can be urged against it." "It is our duty as legislators," said Mr. Orden in conclusion, "not to legislate for to-day, but also for the generations that are to follow. It seems to me that, if we do not avail ourself of this opportunity, it will be an irreparable loss to the future generations of our great country."

And what is said against the annexation of Hawaii? The Hon, CHAMP CLARK chooses this question as the text for a labored demonstration of his abilities as a humorist. He made the House laugh, and was satisfied with that achievement. Beyoud the Hon. CHAMP's effort, there has not been a single speech against the Newlands resolution which does not represent either the selfish interests of Sugar, or the stolid, stupid, timid Bourbonism which would have been arrayed in equal strength against the annexation of the Louisiana territory, or against the annexation of Alaska.

To-day the vote will be taken in the House; and the vote in the House, according to all present indications, will reflect the opinion and the fixed intention of the American people.

A London Review on Angle-American Alliance.

The National Review is one of the British periodicals which do not exaggerate the political importance of the relatively friendly feeling for Great Britain which has lately found expression on the part of many Americans. It recognizes that, so far as the far East is concerned, there is a community of interest between Great Britain and the United States, and that, under certain conceivable circumstances, munity of interest might lead to concerted action. It is also pronounced natural enough that we should be pleased with the acknowledgment made by British newspapers that our war against Spain has been undertaken for a righteous purpose, contrasted as the acknowledgment is with the misrepresentation of our motives current in the Continental press. At the same time, the National Review considers it a mistake to overestimate the significance of the phil-Anglican sentiment which, of late, has been exhibited in the United States, and especially would it deprecate the discussion of an alliance for which the time is certainly not ripe, since, for the moment, neither of the two countries concerned stands in any need of material support.

A month ago the National Review de sliped to accept the interpretation placed by the New York Herald on the visit paid to Washington by Mr. HENRY WHITE, the Secretary to the American Embassy in London. The purpose of the visit, according to the Herald, was to sound our State Department touching the practicability of framing a new treaty, so wide in its scope as to include not only arbitration, but, under certain circumstances, an alliance. On this cook-and bull story the Review made the following comment: "We should be inclined to bet our bottom dollar that neither the words 'alliance' nor 'arbitration,' nor any suggestion of 'sounding' on either of these subjects passed Mr. WETTE'S lips during his sojourn in Washington." It went on to say that "the arbitration crare is as dead as Queen ANNE. and could not be revived by fifty New York Heralds combined with one hundred Evening Posts, and one thousand SMALLEYS." The opinion was expressed that "these agencies have surely misled Great Britain sufficiently as to American sentiment toward arbitration, which they do not represent and are powerless to influence." In the judgment of the National Review, British diplomacy did not deserve to be accused of the meanness of seeking to force on the United States, when hampered by war, a measure which they had deliberately rejected in time of peace. It described, finally, as premature the talk about an "alliance," which for the moment was not within the sphere of practical politics in either of the two nations. "Let us abstain," it concluded, "from weakoning any cordiality which a community of sentiment, identity of interests, and the course of events may occasion by floating our various fads, whether in the form of an arbitration that is dead, or an alliance that is not yet born."

Equally sober and judicious are the refevences of the same review to the same subject in the June number. In the article entitled "Episodes of the Month," the editor has occasion to discuss Mr. CHAMBER-EAIN's speech on the dangers of Great Britain's isolation, in the course of which the possibility of an Anglo-Saxon alliance was suggested. The National Review would not, for an lustant, deny that such an alliance would be extremely popular in

Great Britain, He points out, however, that the negotiation of such league would involve the assent not merely of stray sections of the American people, but the hearty concurrence of that people as a whole; in other words, a revolution in American public opinion. Of any such revolution he can see thus far no sufficient evidence. "Is it not suspicious," he asks, "that hitherto almost the only persons in the United States who have responded to the demand for an Anglo-American alliance are the very persons who let us in over the arbitration treaty, for which they alleged the whole American people were panting?" For his part, the editor of the Review can see no reason able prospect of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, and he thinks that, if the Washington and London Governments mutually beguile one another into any alliance negotiations, they will commit a gratuitous blunder. He believes that such a proposal, if prematurely urged, would be rejected summarily by public opinion in the United States, and the flacco would have a mischier ous effect upon Anglo-American relations. On the one hand, the average American might feel that the British Government had endeavored to entangle him in a disadvantageous arrangement to further British interests, while the Englishman

Government is invariably overruled by the people." In a word, the editor of the National Review tells his countrymen that, although clippings from certain New York papers may encourage enthusiasts to think that they have a mandate from the whole Anglo-Saxon world to contract a formal alliance, no such alliance is yet on the horizon. The vast majority of the American people have as yet given no thought to the project.

would say, "It is impossible to maintain

decent relations with a country where the

Camara and the Canaries

The information received by the Navy Department that several thousand Spanlards are going to the Canaries on auxiliary cruisers, indicates the course of at least a part of the Cadis squadron.

We may fairly conclude that the Madrid authorities are now thoroughly alarmed at American naval audacity, and do not consider the Canaries or even the coast of the Peninsula as safe from a visit. If our Government, a few weeks ago, was somewhat anxious over a poselble Spanish attack, and held Schley's squadron at Hampton Roads to repel it, it is easy to understand that, after DEWEY's startling victory in Manila Bay, the Oregon's dashing run, Hobson's brilliant exploit, the sealing up of CERVERA's fleet, the crushing of forts at several points by our naval fire, the departure of one army corps to Invade Cuba at Santiago and the impending departure of another expedition to reduce Porto Rico, a scheme must be bold indeed to be reckoned beyond American possibilities.

We should not be at all surprised, therefore, to find CAMARA's fleet moving first to the Canaries, nor should we be greatly astonished if it made a prolonged stay there, partly for the defence of the islands and partly so as to be in readiness for recall to Spain. Much may depend, of course, on events in the Gulf; but news of our proposed resstablishment of a powerful flying squadron, as soon as CERVERA's fleet is destroyed or captured, will only increase the disposition to retain most or all of CAMA-RA's force at home, because the Canaries would be mensced by such a squadron. A movement to those islands would temporarily satisfy public sentiment, while still leaving the ships available for home de-

fence. We are convinced, too, that Admiral CAMARA'S squadron is not as strong as it has sometimes been represented to be, and that several of Spain's armorelads are far from being ready for sea. Thus the Princesa de Asturias is not ready, and the umancia, it would annear has yet to re ceive her armament. The cruiser Alfonso XIII. is put among those that are in arrears, and apparently a part of the Lepanto's battery has yet to be mounted. The three torpedo boat destroyers which returned to the Canaries from Cape Verde are said to have arrived in bad condition. The Pelayo and Carlos V. are undoubtedly fine fighting ships, and good auxillary cruisers have been made out of such vessels as the Rapido, Patriota, Meteoro, Buenos Ayres, Montserrat, Antonio Lopez and Giralda.

But even should CAMARA'S squadron come westward after leaving the Canaries, t need cause no anxiety here. The chances are that it would enrich our spoils,

The Revenue Cutter Service.

The public appreciation of the services already rendered by the revenue cutters in the war with Spain ought to make Congress well disposed toward the bill now pending for bettering the condition of their personnel.

This bill creates for the revenue marine a retired list, such as the army and navy possess. The evils resulting from the lack of such a list, particularly in leaving the higher grades blocked with those broken down by age or ill health, were so great that, three years ago, Congress passed an act allowing thirty-nine such officers to be put on permanent waiting orders. That was a great relief, since it allowed younger and more vigorous men to fill the vacancies so created on the active list, and the measure is proving very useful to-day. But it was limited in operation, so that it is only a question of time when the service will be crippled again as it was before the law of 1895. A permanent retired list for incapacitated officers is therefore proposed.

The chief ground of opposition to this project is that, as the revenue cutter service is under the Treasury Department, it is a civil organization, so that to give it a retired list might open the way for like privfleges in the whole civil service. But the revenue marine is really as much a part of the armed force of the country as the army or the navy. Its officers hold their commissions by a life tenure, are specially edu cated for their work, have military or nava titles, command armed cruisers, and main tain naval discipline and drill aboard their ships. When the service was organized, in 1790, there was no distinct Navy Department, and it was placed under the Treasury Department, where it has ever since remained. But just a century ago, in 1798. when a Navy Department had been created, the President put the revenue cutters temporarily at its disposal, and seven of them were employed in the West Indies during the hostilities with the French, and after ward in the suppression of piracy. The outters also served as despatch bonts and coast defenders in 1812, and the little Surveyor made a gallant defence against the British frigate Narcissus. They gave aid in the Seminole war of 1836, and again in

the Mexican war. During the civil war the

Harriet Lane took part in the attacks upon Newport News and Hatterns Inlet; the Miami at Sewell's Point; the Naugatuck at Fort Darling; while Capt. DUNGAN of the Reliance was killed in action near the Virginia shore. We all know the services in battle rendered but recently by such cutters as the Morrill, Manning, McCulloch,

Hudson, Hamilton, and Windom. With such facts historic, therefore, it seems hardly just to keep up a discrimination against the revenue cutter service, for fear of demands from other branches of Government employment that have nothing military about them. The act of March 2, 1895, putting nearly twoscore of its officers upon a permanent waiting orders list recognizes that there is a difference between this and the ordinary civil service, and we have heard no plea from the latter that the privileges of that act ought to be extended to it. A retired list would merely put in permanent form the principle of the legislation of 1895.

Capt, SHOEMAKER, the Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, in his last annual report, while enforcing the argument for a retired list, also recommends that the pay of Chief Engineers who have had five or more years of service as such should be increased \$300 a year, making \$2,100 a year. The addition would be small, and longevity increases are the rule in the army and navy for all grades.

The Lofty Flight of Young Mr. Leiter.

We do not think that any one, working under modern economic conditions, has made a successful "corner" of any staple commodity. Young Mr. LETTER of Chicago has probably come as near to doing it as anybody; and even he, we presume, would now be much obliged to any one who would tell him accurately what the degree and extent of his failure to do it have been.

He had wealth, intelligence, a rich father, and the comfortable social seclusion naturally pertaining to a young gentleman of his circumstances. In a twelvementh he has disposed of the wealth, enlarged the intelligence, reduced the paternal substance, and become himself the most conspicuous and notorious character of the time. The whole world knows him. In every quarter of it his is the figure that most fills the minds of men. The farmers of the West want to make him President; the ignorant Socialists and Anarchists of the East want to sequestrate him and hang him; while he himself, in the consciousness of his true dimensions, is marvelling sorely at the cost of experience,

Kings of old could corner grain; and the Venetians and the Dutch, when in their best form, did their corners to profitable ends. In these days of rails and telegraphs, however, it is not for such as young Mr. LEITER to hold all the wheat, or all of any other great staple, as against the markets of the world, with the possibilities of supply and the threat of production to come against him. He has tried it and he has failed upon a glorious scale. The parental LEITER has seen himself become celebrated as Young Mr. LEITER'S father, and he can console himself for the disaster in which he shares only by contemplating its superb dimensions.

The Committee of Nineteen.

The Senate has good-naturedly passed the House bill for the appointment of a non-partisan commission consisting of five Senators, five Representatives and nine other persons, representing fairly the various industries and occupations, to investigate questions of immigration, labor, agriculture, manufactures and business, report to Congress the knowledge so obtained, and "suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various States of the Union in order to harmonize conflicting interests and to be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer and the consumer."

The cost of the commission is exceed \$50,000 a year, and it is to submit a final report at the end of its labors. As the nine non-official members are to get \$3,600 a year apiece, they will not be in a hurry to end their labors. Besides, the scope of the proposed inquiry is so wide that no metes and bounds can be put to it. Such a commission will keep up steam as long as the Treasury will stoke.

Nobody has heard agriculture, manufacturing, and so on, crying to be investigated. We cannot believe that, save perhaps, a few New England cotton manufacturers scared by Southern competition and fettered by foolish labor legislation, anybody really thinks that the several States are likely to have uniform laws about labor or anything else. Legislatures may not all be composed of sages, but neither is wisdom sure to run over from the report of a multi-partisan commission calling itself non-partisan. It is safe to judge from the fate of the reports of similar wandering committees that the work of the nineteen will be mere food for the junkman. after various cranks and agitators and demagogues have had their little hour of

Still, there are nice vacation trips in the bill. The commission is authorized to appoint sub-commissions, with power to investigate, anywhere in the United States, expenses paid. And the nine Commissioners to be appointed by the President are to have their nice little \$3,600 a year. But there is nothing in this bill for the Government or for agriculture, labor, and the rest of the interests to be scrutinized by the nineteen.

Nobody can deny that in America, as all over the syllised world, concentrated wealth is now a gigantic and dangerous power. The equipment of whole regiments of volunteers by rich people is certainly a significant fact.—London Spectator.

Our contemporary will be less alarmed when it knows less of things that are not so. The American pretorian guard, produced by the "gigantic power of concentrated wealth," has not appeared. Instead of whole regiments of volunteers enlisted by rich people, we have as the visible contribution of American wealth to the United States forces a steam yacht presented MERHORN and a battery of ninety-nine men

So far wealth's contributions to the American cause have been very small, its various brilliant opportunities to serve the country naturally and notably having been let alip except in the cases just cited. But they still abound.

"There is gold enough up there" in Alaska, says Col. PAT DONAN, formerly the Bard of the Banana Belt and now the laureste of the Klondike, " to pay all the bills of several Spanish wars and make 1,000,000 millionaires be Doubtiess this is an understatement, or Col. PAT DONAN would not have made t. But how dares he threaten the world with a million millionaires? We have forgotten the exact number of tramps that, according to the estimates of "sociolo gists" of the silver school, is produced by the rise of a millionaire, but it cannot be less than a 1,000,000, for these "sociologists" prefer large, round numbers to play with. A million times a million ! Think of that, Col. PAT DONASt. Who is going to do the hard and really fruitful work

of the world, such as writing Democratic and Populist platforms, when there are a million more millionaires to complie against the "producing classes," and the "producing classes, y a process perfectly understood by the "so-

ciologists," have been changed into tramps?

The Hon. JOSEPHUS BAILEY of Washing ton, D. C., and Gainenville, Tex., made a speec before the literary societies of the University of Virginia, Monday. The announcement that he was to speak was followed by the usual results. The elements mutinied against their rival and at the advertised hour for the precipitation of his remarks the rains rushed down tremendously. Mr. BAILEY explained that the cares of statesmanship had prevented him from preparing a formal address, but his apology as not accepted by the rains. We used to think that the Hon. Tru COARLEY, a sliver sage Boston, was the only crater that could actually split the skies and bring down the waters, His engagements to stump have to be cancelled for a week of him means a week of rain. The Hon. JOSEPHUS BAILEY has the same remark able quality and power. He, too, can, and too often does, make the heavens weep.

The names of a large majority of the 940 pupils of the public schools who have passed this year the examinations for admission to the College of the City of New York, or free college for boys, are unquestionably Jewish. So it has been for several years past, the preponderance of Hebrew names, however, increasing from year to year. The aptest and most industrious and ambitious of the public school pupils, both boys and girls, seem to boof the Jewish race,

It is now said that JERRY SIMPSON had no in tention of going into the army, and only saked for a commission for political effect. This is a mistaks.— Kansas City Journal.

Of course it is a mistake. JERRY's Populis constituents have persuaded themselves that if hadn't been for his heroic eloquence and firmness the plutocrats would never have allowed the present war to be declared. He, and no man else, they think, is the cause of the war, and he, and no man else, can end the war. So it was JERRY's duty to go to war. But if he left Congress, who was to carry on the longer and greater war against the Money Power! So JERRY has to stay at home and drive the blcycle instead of the war chariet.

The George Washington Memorial Asso ciation has been holding its semi-annual con vention in Pennsylvania. The object of the asso cistion is to coddle and boom the ancient scheme for a so-called national university at Washington and immediately to raise a fund of \$250. 000 for the construction of an administration building for the projected institution. The sufficient objections to a national uni versity have been set forth again and again and needn't be repeated in the present fevered condition of the thermometer. It is mildly musing, however, to find that the George Washington Memorial Association wants to pu \$250,000 into a building. The notion tha buildings make a university is hard to kill.

The victory of the One-Eved Ploughbor of Pigeon Roost in the Democratic primarie of Georgia has found a sacred bard to sing it He comes from Meriwether, where the Warm Springs gush, and in the Meriwether Vindicator he gushes not less warmly:

"From the blue-capped mountains of north Georgia abooches to where the Atlantic rolls its silver; vaves upon Georgia's golden sands, the voice of th lighty Democracy was on Monday heard. The ballots fell into the ballot boxes like spowflakes from neaven's ether. It was a fight between Democrats Inndsome, silver tongued Berner and Glynn's prave knight, ATKINSON, went down in defeat before the orces of the redoubtable CANDLER."

The redoubtable One-Eyed Ploughboy now has a redoubtable poet, who ought to be appointed his private secretary and make mes sages full of glory.

The Hon, RICHARD PARKS BLAND of dissouri has raised himself and his voice to their full height in the House of Representatives and shouted that "this country is on the brink of a despotism," because he fears that Hawaii is to be annexed and that the legitimate territorial results of the war are to be secured to the United States. Silver Dick has great gifts for being wrong, and there is a certain relief in finding him wrong on a new subject. He has been raging against the despotism of the money changers and the gold bugs for more than twenty years, and vainly. Now he has discovered a new desootism, the expansion of the Unite against this he rages with equal effusion of words and equal futility. Mr. BLAND is an amiable man, but he is not wise in butting against destiny.

The Charleston Gazette blows this blast upon the Buncombian horn:

"Beer will be taxed, of course; but has anybody heard of an increased tax on champagne?

diamonds?" Our misguided West Virginian needs to be inormed that the object of the War Revenue bill is to raise revenue, not to punish persons guilty of drinking champagae or wearing diamonds. As an immense number of persons drink beer. beer is an excellent subject for a revenue tax. But it is too much to expect that the Democrats of the State until recently adorned by the presence of the Hon, WILLIAM LYNE WILSON will have sound ideas about taxation.

It is not generally known, but this is going to be a great day for Topeka, and proba-bly a day to be recorded in large letters in the diary of history. At 11 o'clock this morning three Kansas State Conventions will open for business in Topeka. The Populists, the Democrats, the Silver Republicans, three levely berries growing on one stem. Incandescent resolutions and the renomination of the Hon. John W. LEEDY for Governor are expected. The white heat of the resolutions can be depended upon, and probably the other event will not fail. although there are erring brethren who don't venerate Mr. LEEDY as he knows he deserves to be venerated. The immittigable prosperity of Kansas threatens woe to the Kansas fusionists this year, but there will be no relaxation of their continuous campaign against commo numme.

KEEP THE PHILIPPINESS Our Duty to Civilization and the Demands Our Own Development Require It.

From the Louisville Evening Post. Keep them because since the days of Gen. Dix the standing order the world over is: "If any man haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." The fing having been raised in the Philippines as an ac of war, should be kept there as a pledge of peace. Keep them because a new chapter in commercial and in history is opening in the Pacific, and hen forth America has an equal interest in the Pacific with any other nation.

Keep them because Spain has demonstrated her incapacity to govern them, by long years of cruelty and oppression. To restore Spanish authority would e equalty an act of ingratitude and duplicity Keep them because no other nation has the right to be their guardian, as has America, and because their transfer to any other nation would be a cause of

Keep them because we need to make the American same respected, not only in the East by China and Japan, but in Europe by Russis, Germany and France Resp them because within twenty-five years they will be easential to the protection of our commercial interests, when they rould be regained only after a war with some first-class nation.

Keep them because the ster of our destiny hangs

the Missiscippi.

Resp them as the best celebration of the centen stat of that forward movement that gave us Louisi nial of that forward movement that gave us Loub to a in Jefferson's first Administration. The Letter Pallure. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Didn's I told you

ever the Pacific, as a century agost beckoned us across

One Method of Helias. Prom the Detroit Free Press.
"I can's get it off my mind," said Mrs. Suicki
"But you can change your mind," suggest THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Whaling Captain Who Established the Piret Christian Mission in Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article of June 10 upon "The Caroline Islands," presenting evidence of the moral and spiritual blight that inevitably follows Spanish colonization and misrule, may make appropriate som facts as to the establishment of Christianity in those islands. I obtain them from a memoria to the Rev. Horace Eaton, D. D., written by his wife. It seems that Ira Lakey of Palmyra had learned the watch and clock making business, but good offers induced him to enter the whaling service at New Bedford. He first went out as a

learned the watch and clock making business, but good offers induced him to enter the whaling service at New Bedford. He first went out as a sailor, was soon promoted, and took command of the bark Harrest. On the coast of Rusain, or Strong's Island, one of the Carolinea, he was stranded on a coral reef, and a huge rent made in his vessel. Capt. Lakey's bopes were dashed; but he did not give up the shis. He had no tools with which to make repairs but such as his own ingenuity could invent.

Fortunately, one of the crew could speak the language of the peeple. The King was at that time dangerously sick and giadly accepted Capt. Lakey's offer to prescribe for him. He recovered. Nothing could exceed his gratitude and that of his subjects. They brought to the seamen, day by day, fish, pigeons, bananas, the fruit of the pandanus tree, and the cocoanut paim. A great friendship apraig up between the Captain and the King's little son, a bright boy 4 or 5 years old. The King was most desirous to learn about the United States and the reason why the people there were so much better off than in his own country. He insisted that Capt. Likey read and preach from the Bibic to them every Sabbath day. In relating this, the Captain said; "I could not do it as well as you, parson, but I did as well as I could."

The wild and uncled savages listened with the utmost attention; and, when Capt. Lakey left Russie, the King obtained a promise from him that he would do his utmost to send them missionary teachers. For these he sailed 2,000 miles out of his way to Honolulu, Sandwich Lisands, and presented his appeal. It came at just the right time. It exactly met the awakened interest of the Sandwich Islands Christians. They at once organized a missionary society. In 1852 three missionaries, with their wives and two Hawaiian teachers, went out to Russie. Finding that they needed "a small ship to wait upon them" as they cruised smong the islands, they wrote to the rooms of the land, and the first Morning that they needed "a small ship to wai

Misuse of the Term Augle-Saxen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: None of the writers in THE SUN of Sunday last has suc seeded, in my opinion, in refuting the assertions of Mr. John J. Bealin. This gentieman did not contend that there is no English race, hence the effort of Mr. W. H. Curtler to show that there is was a waste of words. "J. W. S." says that the Normans after the battle of Hastings were reduced to 45,000, and if this body of men completely conquered England, as he admits, it is not saying much for the number, strength and elvilization of the Saxone. "J. W. S." says further on that the Anglo-Saxons wow the Great Charter from the tyrant John. Does he mean to say that the barons, who were in constant communication with France and received much support from it, and who were the leaders in this movement, were Anglo-Saxons!

Mr. Robert Webster unintentionally rates the Saxons still lower than "J. W. S.," for he says that the "Conqueror brought but a few thousand Normans into Britain," Truly, the Saxons must have been a wofully weak and helpless people. Green's history, however, says that Norman garrisons were placed in all the English towns, and they still had a field force loft which carried all before them.

Perhaps your correspondents will have no objection to hearing the views of Dr. John Rhys, principal of Jesus College, Oxford, on this subject. In an address delivered in England about two years ago he said:

Then there are the words "England" and "English." the Normans after the battle of Hastings were

ject. In an address delivered in England about two years ago he said:

Then there are the words "England" and "English," which do full justice to the Engle without recognizing the Saxon, whose name survives in Essex, Middlessex and "Silly "Sussex. As a matter of fact one lears very little of the Saxon, and all the more so as no educated man or woman talks Saxon. English is the language not of the Saxon, but of the Engle. Then when you come to the question of race one finds on inquiry in almost every group of educated people in the south of England that the Saxon is mostly conspicuous by his absence, One man, for instance, is Anglian, another is of Ceitic descent—Weish or Cornish, Irish or Scotch—and another is of Norse or Norman origin, not to mention representatives of Huguenot families and a sprinkling of Dusch, both Nether and High. What, then, is become of the Saxon? One, on the whole, is left to conclude that he must be an excellent laborer, a good judge of beer, and a most useful member of society under the superintendence and direction of the Engle and the Ceit. * * Yet some people talk eternally of the Angle Saxon race as excellent colouizors and civilivers of the world, when it would be far more fitting to call them Angle-Ceitia!

Now, if the propriety of calling the people of

Now, if the propriety of calling the people of Now, if the propriety or calling the people of England Anglo-Saxon is, at best, an open question, with the weight of intelligent opinion on the negative side, is it not simply absurd in the extreme to persist in referring to the people of the United States as "Anglo-Saxons."

New York, June 13.

W. J. B.

Asgle-Saxens and Normans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May 1 point out to Jour numerous correspondents who seem to claim that the Norman conquest resulted in the engrafting of a foreign race on the Anglo-Saxons, that the Normans them selves, though they spoke French, were originally a Scandinavian or Low Dutch people, like the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes and the Danes f E. A. Freeman, who is undoubtedly the leading authority on this point, says:

authority on this point, says:

Normans is the softened form of the word "Northman," applied first to the people of Scandinavia in general, and afterward specially to the people of Norway. In the form of Norman it is the name of those colonists from Scandinavia who settled themselves in Gaul, who founded the Norman duchy, and who, from their new home, set forth on new errands of conquest, chiefly in the British islands and in southern listly and Sicily. " There can be no doubt that the establishment of the Norman power. In England was, like the establishment of the Panish power, greatly helped by the essential kindred of Normans, and England." Encyclopedia Britannica," sinth edition, vol. XVII.

May I also point out to some of our Irish.

Danse, and English.—"Encyclopedia Britannica," inthe dition, vol. XVII.

May I also point out to some of our Irish friends who seem to think that the glories of Ireland are monopolized by the pure Celta, that, with the possible exception of O'Connell, the men who have shed lustro on Ireland as their birthulace during the best 200 years, either as patriot leaders or through their eminence in literature, have not been pure Celta, but Anglo-Irish, with very little of the so-called Irish in them at that For lustance, Flood, Grattan, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Plunket, Smith O'Brien, Davis, John Mitchell, John Martin, Issace Butt, C. S. Parnell, Swift Goldsmith, and Edmund Burke, Nay, I question strongly if either Mr. Sexton or Mr. Healy can claim for his ancestry anything better, in Coltic eyes, than English of the Pale. The pure Irish Celt, so far as he can be traced by the prowess of his ancestors, is now represented by such families as the Clonnella of Spain, the Taafea of Austria and the McMahous of France. I fail to recollect any one laying claim to purely Irish Celtic origin who has ever risen to real political or literary eminence in this country—unless, indeed, it he the last-appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

New York, June 14.

E. H. M.

Frenchmen and America.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos of the excellent editorial in your issue of June 18. "Th which I have just received from France bears out the implied suggestion of your editor that the "ene lation which is most deeply interested in maintal ing close commercial relations with the Unite States" is in touch and sympathy with us in our wa against Spain.

Parmit me to add that the course pursued by This
Bus in calling its readers' attention to the actual state Sty in calling its readers' attention to the actual state of mind of the thinking classes in France, and in hold-ing up to ridenia the distorted expressions of ner yellow journals, is in line with the particular position sken by your paper since the war began Reio dease and extract from the letter referred to. Baltiming, June 19. "Paris, June 2, 1838,

"What you said in your last letter concerning th attitude of the French people relative to the war to tween the United States and Spain greatly surprise mons sympathy was on the side of Spain, and that our sentiments were entirely hostile to your Govern sessed of an opinion so radically false? There are Frenchmen, it is true, who sympathize, as : reactionaries, who, because of religious prejudices regard Spain as a sister nation. But every lineral Frenchman, who is at heart seriously republican, desirous of the free progress of truth and learning. maintains that the triumph of America in this strug-gle will be a step in advance for humanity and free government. Le Temps, Les Debuts, Le Sasieni, La Fronde, and L'Aurore have been filled with proiong londers simust 'Chauvin' in tone.

TWE CROP REPORT

night Palitog Off in the Paverable Condition of the Products.

WARHINGTON, D. C., June 14.-To-day's week ly crop bulletin, issued by the Department of Agriculture, gives the following summary of crop conditions:

Upon the whole, the general weather condi tions of the week ending June 13 were less favorable to agricultural interests than the preceding week, injury having resulted from ex cessive rains in parts of the upper Mississippi Valley, in the States of the lower Missouri Val ley, and in Oklahoma and Texas, while the absence of rain has intensified the drought con

In the principal corn producing States of the central valleys corn generally has made good growth, but owing to excessive rains the wook crop is weedy, especially in the States of the lower Missour! Valley. The weather conditions were excentionally beneficial in the lake region, Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic States and Texas. The general condition of winter wheat is less

promising than at the close of the previous week, as a result of heavy rains in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, which have tended to increase rust and cause some lodging in the lower Missouri Valley. Some complaints of rust are also reported from Tennessee and the Middle Atlantic States. Wheat is ripeuing rapidly in the States of the Obio Valley and harvesting is in progress in Virginia, Kentucky, and in the southern part of Illinois, Missouri, and Kannas. Harvesting has been delayed by rains in Oklahouna and Texas. The outlook in Oregon and Washington continues excellent, and in the last named State the crop promises to be the largest ever produced. The condition of spring wheat in the Dakotas continues mest promising. In Minnesota the crop has made vigorous growth, but rust is appearing, and souse complaints of lodging are reported, while unfavorable reports are received from Iowa, where the crop is in imminent danger from rust and lodging.

Oats have suffered from the same conditions that have injured wheat, namely, rust and lodging, in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, but the condition of the crop is generally favorable. Harvesting is in progress in some of the Southern States.

Over the castern part of the cotton belt cotton tended to increase rust and cause some lodging

ome of the Southern States.

Over the eastern part of the cotton belt cotton small generally, but healthy and well culti-

is simil generally, out healthy and well culti-vated; in the central part more rapid growth is reported, but in Arkansas it is grassy in some places. In Texas the crop has made good growth in all parts, but continuous rains have prevented cultivation and grass is making headway. headway.

Tobseco planting is progressing favorably in the more northerly States, but in Maryland, Chio, Kentucky and Tennessee transplanting has been slow. On account of lack of "seasoning" in the Carolinas the crop is suffering for rain.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA.

The Premier Thinks They May Improve On Trade Reintions.

OTTAWA, June 14.-In the House of Commons, shortly before prorogation, the Premier said: "Mr. Bertram has put a question to which I feel it my duty to give some reply. My friend desired to know whether the commercial relations of the United States would be included in the subjects of negotiations at the conference which is soon to sit in the city of Quebec.

"At this moment I can only tell him that as the negotiations are pending and so long as they have not been concluded I cannot make any statement upon this subject, although I may say that it is perhaps no very great stretch of imagination to suppose that the commercial relations between Canada and the United States

lations between Canada and the United States will form a part of the subject to be debated between the representatives of the two countries. No treaty can be made without giving and taking on both sides. There are some difficulties to actile, however, which, in my opinion, are perhaps more important at the present moment than even our commercial relations.

There are difficulties outstanding between Canada and the United States which have marred for a great many years the good friendship which should exist between two kindred nations, and even though the commercial relations between the two countries were not to be improved, atill if it be possible for us to settle these difficulties and to enter upon a new era of neighborliness the commission will have accomplished a great deal of good. Of course the treaty which is to be negotiated between Great Britain and the United States, as far as it affects this Dominion, will have to be ratified by the Parliament of Canada. It cannot be binding until after it has been approved by this Parliament.

The Regular and Volunteer Forces.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In view of he recommendation unofficially made by Gen. Miles that this country should have a regular army of at least 1 per cent, of the total population, or at the present time about 72,000 of regulars, I venture to suggest a plan for increasing the force of volunteers of the country and their proper equipment by the United States Gov-

I suggest that a bill be introduced into Conress " to provide for the permanent increase of the volunteer military establishment of the United States and for the proper equipment at all times of the State troops which may behereafter called upon by the President of the United States in times of war, and for other purposes."
This bill should provide that at least 5 percent of the population of all the States should be supplied by the United States Government with the latest approved style of arms, with ample ammunition, and with uniforms and other equipments. The arms and equipments should remain the property of the Government, and should be properly receipted for by the State authorities.

and should be properly recopited for by the State authorities.

I would further suggest that a law should be enacted in an many of the States as possible permitting enlisting enlisting the man in the State service for a period of two years, instead of five years, as is the case now in the State of New York. Under this plan a large number of men would, within a short period, obtain a sufficient experience as soldiers to be able to fill up a full call for volunteer troops whenever the same might be called upon for volunteer service by the United States. These troops would be properly equipmed with the latest type of firearms and equipments adopted by the United States Government, and would be well suited to answer the calls of the Government at any time, should their services be needed, without friction, without delar, and wholut some of the other troubles that we have recently experienced, New York, June 13.

The Peace Uniform of Jim Ham Lewis

To the Entrop of The Sus-Sir: When I looked at the register this morning the first name on the tiet was "James Hamilton Lawis Washington D. C.," assigned to room 266. I sought in valu for a gilmpse of this famous statesman. When, at luncheor a few moments ago, my attention was drawn to could not have a particular table, I glanced up. The pink whiskers were there, also a red necktis and black cupaway coat, the whole set off with a lavender silk sash, fully eight makes wide,

There seemed no chance for a mistake, but I quesfloned the clerk. It was he. Even as I write he is again near me burning the hotel paper with at ardent pen, no doubt, with notes shortly to electrify the world. Unhappily I leave this afternoon, and, although I take my secret with me, I fear that Han, HYGEL HOTEL, FORT MONROE, June 18.

A Text Wrong but Apposite. From the Cumberland Presbyterian.

During the recent session in New Orleans of the eneral Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian huren one hot afternoon there had been several very long and somewhat trasome addresses and another was beginning, when the stated clerk arose and read the following greetings from the Cumberland Presty terian General Assembly: "Acts xxiii., 2." speaker who was addressing the house paused until ome one with a little could read the reference Imagine his consternation when the passage was read as follows: "The high priest Ananias commanded them that stood by him to smite him on the mouth." It is said that it took a large part of two days for the telegraph operator to correct his error and to report the reference in the telegram as it should have been, Acts xx. 33: "And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among

Sectional Bitterness Abates. From the Chattanooga Nmez.

On the whole the President has been remarkably free from political bias in the selection of the most important army officers. However much the wisdom of his selections may be questioned where individual fitness is concerned, it must be said that he has evinced admirable indifference to section and faction. In nothing has this been shown more strikingly than in the appointment of such men

THE CANNY "PIPER OF DARGAL" Fludlater's Entrance on the Music Hall Stage and His Quick Exit.

Following the example of "Buffalo Bill," who continued in the circus his heroic exploits on the plains, Findlater, the piper of the Gordon Highlanders, has been playing in the Albambra Theatre, London, a part which he ought certainly to have little difficulty in remembering. The "Taking of the Plateau of Dargai" was the name of the piece. The scene represents the summit of the plateau upon which savage Afridis, all armed to the teeth, pour deadly volleys into the prompter's box. Suddenly the fire ceases, and the Afridis appear to be astonished, In the distance the march of the Gordon Highlanders, played by fifes and bagpipes, is faintly heard. Mixed ale patriotiam rises to the foaming and overflowing point as the music increases in volume. The Afridia become terrified and begin to waver; but they rally, and the fire is resumed more furiously than before. At the top of the mountain in the back of the stage Findlater appears in a

flood of electric light. While playing his bag-

back of the stage Findlater appears in a flood of electric light. While playing his bagpipes, he suddenly staggers and fails. Then, in a reclining posture, he resumes the tune and continues playing while his companions advance upon the Afridis and pulverize them with a few prods. Here the curtain fails, and Findlater is called out. With the Victoria Cross upon his breast he appears before the footlights and receives an ovation.

This performance was repeated for several nights, until the military and civil magnatis became scandalized. The cross was pinned upon Findlater's breast by the Queen herself, and consequently it was consistered "dreadfully shocking" to find it figuring in a music hall under such extraordinary circumstances. A committee visited Mr. Findlater and requested him in the name of good taste and lovalty to discontinue his appearances in the show. He stoutly refused, saying that he never expected to win the Victoria Cross, but having obtained it by pluck and good wind, he was determined to treat it like his pipes and play it for all it was worth. The pension which the Government allowed him after his discharge from the army on account of his wounds was barely sufficient to keep him in bread. So he resolved to enlist the Victoris Cross in his own service and make it holp him to become a selfsupporting subject.

In despair the committee left him to move upon the manager. By solid arguments, or

In despair the committee left him to move upon the manager. By solid arguments, or rather inducements, they prevailed upon him to cancel Findiater's engagement and pay him up to its full term. This arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to Findiater, especially as he was getting thoroughly sick of ovations, and they promised him a place of some sort in the service of her Majesty. So Findiater has retired from the stage.

This Metcer Fell Hard.

Prom the Cincinnati Enquirer.

CHILLICOTHE, June 11.—Imbedded deep in the sell of Hiram Davis's farm near Storm's Station, this county, lies the remarkable meteor whose appearance last Friday was noted at Hainbridge, Washington Court House, Waverly, Jackson and many other places. That the meteor is an immense one is proved by the fact that It ploughed up nearly two acres of ground where it struck the earth, and the entrance to the cave it tunnelled out for itself is bigger around than a washtub.

It tinnelled out for Reca. In Page 1 a washtub.

It was just at noon last Friday that the motion entered the atmosphere, and the flery trail it left behind it through the heavens as it fell was seen by many persons all over this portion of the State. The noise of its rushing through the sir was so great that the houses were shaken and windows rattled as far away as Cynthisna, Dikarounty.

ike county. It fell in a field belonging to Hiram Davis, near It fell in a field belonging to firram Davis, near Storm's Station. Apparently it had not caught the rotary motion of the earth in its fall through the atmosphere, and for 200 yards or more is ploughed along the surince. Then it buried itself deep into the ground, leaving only the en-trance to the hole, over four feet in diameter, behind it. Large crowds of people have visited the place since the meteor fell, and an effort is to be made to dig it up. to be made to dig it up

Mr. Moppe's Horse Found a Cavera.

From the Cincinnati Enguirer.

Bellevontaine, June 11.—A few days ago Joseph Mopps, while ploughing on his farm, was startled to see the horse he was driving sink into the earth several feet. The unimal was extricated with difficulty. Mr. Mopps investigated and a hole about 30 feet deep was found, which appeared to open into a large clamber. Lights and assistance were procured and the party ventured into the opening.

After slipping through the narrow passage a large room about 30 by 60 feet and 25 feet in height was safered. An opening at one end connected with a second room, from the roof of which hung beautiful large white stalactics, some of which were nearly 20 feet long, and which reached nearly to the floor. Other rooms were found and the cavern explored to a distance of about 500 feet, when the explorers roturned to the surface, their lights commencing turned to the surface, their lights commencing to full for want of oil.

Towed Twenty Miles by His Pish.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Los Angeles, June 11.—Clifton R. Scudder, the went to Catalina Island a few weeks ago in mpany with Samuel Cupples, had a thrilling berience with a big tuna yesterday. He ried fishing at 3 Course in the control of t experience with a log time yesternsy. He started fishing at 3 o'clock in the morning. At 7 o'clock the lish struck his took, and for seven hours afterward there was an almost even struggle for the mastery. The strike occurred near the little town of Avalon, and at 2 o'clock, when the fish was finally brought to saft, the boat had been towed fully twenty miles. The boat had been towes fully twenty miles. The big fellow weighed 130 pounds, fifty pounds less than one caught a few days ago, but it was found to have been hooked in the back, which explained the vigorous and protracted fight is made. The time required to land this tuna ex-ceeded by two hours and one-half any former

Foreign Notes of Benl Interest.

Twenty thousand persons from all parts of county Wexford assembled on Vinegar Hill on May 29 Weish alone was used at the recent wedding of Mr.

John Morley has been received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Brompton oratory, according to the Irish Independent.

Ellis, the Liberal whip. Invitations and service were

Two small vessels equipped with Parsons turbing sgines, with a guaranteed speed of 35 knots, have been ordered by the British Admiralty. At a recent English inquest it came out that of five persons who had received legacies of \$500 each two

rears ago four had already drunk themselves to

death. Lient, Gan. von der Golts, better known as Von der Goltz Pasha, the reorganizer of the Turkish Army, has been appointed inspector General of Fortresses in the German Army, in place of Gen. Vogel von Faiknatein. The office is second in importance only to Chief of the General Staff.

Sam Slick's son, Sir Arthur Haifburton, late Permanent Secretary of the War Department, was made a prer on the Queen's birthday, and is said by the Court Journal to have selected the title of Baron Courf Journal to have selected the sitle of Hallforton. He is a native Nova Scotlan and the first Blue Nose to enter the House of Lords. From Madrid comes a strange story of a row in the

eathedral chapter of Toledo, during which high

words were exchanged between Cardinal Archbishop Sunchs and the dean of the chapter, resulting in a challenge. The duel has not yet taken place, as the seconds are unwilling to impose the bloodthirsty conditions demanded by both principals. Balletmaster Franke, who died recently at Welmar, aged 53 years, owed his start in life to his Excellency Secret Councilior von Goethe, who used his official in

fluence to secure a place for him in the Weimar theaire, where he appeared as a solo dancer in 1828. He served in the court theatre fifty five years, and was appointed balletmaster in 1858. Neu Wied on the Rhine, near Coblentz, the birthplace of the Queen of Roumania, has a remarkable exhibition of dolla this month. It is called "From

Carmen Sylva's Realm," and contains dolls sent to the Queen from all parts of Europe. Roumania sens three carloads, showing all the Oriental national contumes; Paris sout a carload of the latest fashlous; many golls were collected for the show by the Queen of Italy, the Crown Princens of Sweden, the King of Servis and by most of the ruling and princely bouses of Europe. Victor Hugo's art of being a L'andfather seems to have resulted in two spoiled grandchildren. Georgea Hugo was at the Odéon Theatre one evening recently

In company with Leon Damiet, from whom his sister Jeanne was divorced. In a box nearby were Jeanne Hugo with her second husband, Dr. Charcot's son, Hugo and Charcot met in a corridor and, during a quarrel, Hugo was struck. He sent a challenge, which M. Charcot refused to accept on the ground that he was his brother-in-law, and he then commoned Charcot before the criminal court for assault and battery. The trial will come off soon. Lèse majesté against Munich baer has brought down

a sentence of innishment from the Hofbräuhaus upon an over-particular citizen of Munich. Having spoken with contempt of the Hoforau he was told to leave and keep away till the book beer season began. He then algred a written apology and was readmitted to the beer hall. After a while he began to grumble again, and was summoned to a police court and ordered to sign a formal document, retracting all his criticisms, or size to pledge ninuself not to enter the Hofbrauhaus again. He chose the latter alternative on consciontions grounds. The beer marigu's name is Spith.

of highest command.

Beyond question this is good politics in a certain sense, for it is bound to win for him the friendship of the Southern people and to abate the bitterness of his political enemies in this section.